

CAVITY BOARD HANDLING GUIDELINES IKO ENERTHERM ALU

General aspects

Storage

The insulation boards must be stored in a way that prevents damage. The boards must also be protected against weather influences.

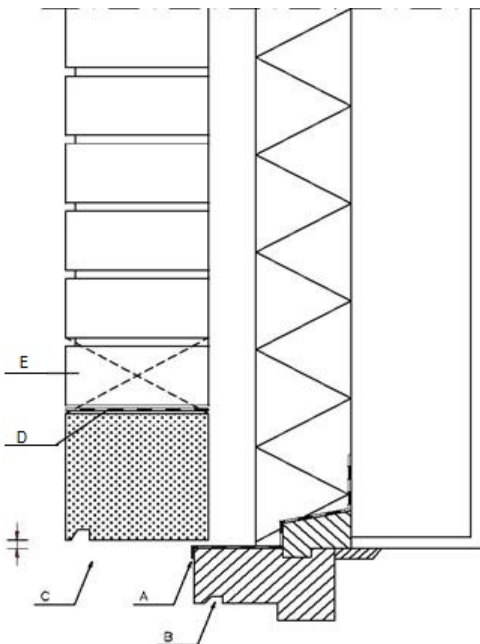
Requirements on the outer cavity leaf

In order to enable any moisture that might penetrate the cavity to be drained away, sufficient ventilation openings must be present in the outer cavity leafs:

- above the start of the cavity on the foundation;
- above the lintels;
- above any other opening.

These drainage openings must be situated immediately above the waterproofing membrane (a strip of lead, EPDM or DPC film). The strips of this membrane must be laid with a minimum overlap of 20 cm. First run of board commences below DPC level, to provide some edge insulation for the floor.

Figure 1



figuur 1

- A. laying the corner profile a few millimeters clear of the frame creates a drip strip;
- B. a drip channel in the frame prevents going water onto the window pane;
- C. water flowing off from the outer wall can be diverted earlier in the case of a concrete lintel
- D. Slide bearing foil
- E. Open head joints

If a cavity is one with a moisture-proof outer cavity leaf, except for the openings mentioned earlier, ventilation openings must also be present in the wall at the top and under any interruption of the cavity. Further it is necessary to make sure that:

- The outer wall bricks are frost-resistant;
- Any thermal bridges are ruled out;
- The pointing is of good quality.

Installing insulation boards

The following procedure is applied when erecting the cavity walls:

- Erect the inner cavity leaf;
- Place the insulation material (press firmly against the inner cavity skin);
- Place the boards with the marking "This side Down" against the inner cavity leaf.
- Fit cavity wall anchors of the IKO Flexplug or IKO-Perfoplug type (depending on the type of cavity leaf) through the board..
- It is advised to seal the joints with Alu Tape T303.
- Erect the outer cavity leaf

The space between the insulation material and the outer cavity skin must be at least 20 mm, while allowing for the requirements prescribed by the structural engineer.

It is strongly recommended to use board with a tongue and groove edge finish. These boards must be positioned so that they drain off (tooth facing upwards).

All mortar droppings in the cavity or on the boards must be removed. In order to achieve a good join of the insulation boards, any mortar joints protruding from the inner cavity leaf must be tidied up. No mortar droppings may occur between the outer cavity leaf and the insulation boards in order to prevent cold bridges.

Butt the boards well, staggered, long side horizontally against the inner cavity leaf.

For a good connection with framing, 20 mm must be kept free and then sealed off with Ikopro Flex foam, while allowing for the requirements prescribed by the structural engineer. Extending into the corners, the insulation must be toothed in while retaining the nominal thickness.

During the work, the walls being built up must be protected against bad weather conditions. Cover off the walls temporarily if work is interrupted.

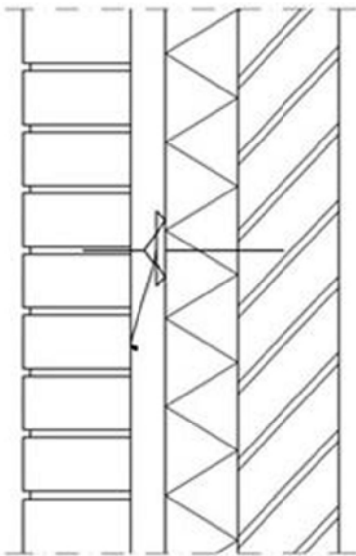
All fitted pieces should only be sawn or cut to size. Any cracks or damage in the insulation layer must be adequately filled up.

Cavity wall anchors

In order to support the insulation boards and keep them pressed well against the inner cavity leaf, cavity wall anchors of the IKO Flexplug or IKO Perfoplug type must be fitted.

The following execution guidelines are important here:

- the maximum spacing between the anchors must be 600 mm, in both horizontal and vertical directions, while allowing for the requirements prescribed by the structural engineer.
- the anchors must be bricked in facing outwards at an incline (see figure 2);
- at least four cavity anchors must be used per m², while allowing for the requirements prescribed by the structural engineer. Do not fit any anchors between the boards.



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